

Iron County Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Three Months, \$0.50.

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Fine Calf and Laced Waterproof Gaiters.
The excellence and wearing qualities of this shoe
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\$5.00 for **3.00** for **2.00** for **1.00** for
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FRED. KINDELL, Agent,
Ironton, Mo.

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—AND—
ACADEMY
—OF THE—
Ursuline Sisters

The system of education pursued in
this institution is designed to develop the mental,
intellectual and physical powers of the stu-
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Pupils of all denominations are equally re-
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SELECT DRY SCHOOL
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In the Dry School from Fourteen Years of
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**Fine Table Cornmeal
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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXIV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1890.

NUMBER 23.

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for Infants and Children.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that
I recommend it as superior to any prescription
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DEALER IN

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Just Received, a Large Stock of

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STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Will take Pleasure in Obtaining for You any Medicine, or
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Promptly Done
AT REASONABLE CHARGE.

A FULL NEW
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JUST RECEIVED.

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And Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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GIOVANONI & RIEKE,
GENERAL UNDERTAKERS,

Ironton Missouri.

Will keep a full line of Undertakers' Goods on hand
can fill orders at Ten Minutes' Notice.

We Have a FINE HEARSE,
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Our Undertaking Shop is on the
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Offices—Half-Way House, North Ironton,
and at Barber Shop east of Courthouse.
GIOVANONI & RIEKE.

PAUL GARNIER,

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FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats & Caps, at Lowest Prices,

IRONTON, MO.

Has on hand PANTS of Fine and Medium Goods, of
his own make, (Spring-Bottom and Straight), which he will
sell at Regular Store Prices. He will also keep constantly
a full stock of Samples of the

Latest Novelties of the Season

JNO. ALBERT,

—DEAL IN—
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HARDWARE, TINWARE, FURNITURE

—AND—
House-Furnishing Goods of All Kinds.

Carpets, Trunks, Sewing Machines, Wooden Ware,
Stone Ware, Paints, Glass, Pictures and
Frames, Doors, Sash and Blinds.

Furniture Made & Repaired.

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ALL ITS BRANCHES
FINE HEARSE

Furnished When Desired.

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CITY GROCERY

Confectionery and Restaurant,
South Side Courthouse St.

IRONTON.

A Complete Line of Fresh Staple and Fancy
Groceries,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Also, Fresh confectionery, consisting of

Fancy and Home Made Candies &
Full Line of Tropical Fruits.

Nuts, Prize Packages, Chewing Gums, &c. Large Stock of

RESTAURANT GOODS,
Consisting of Canned Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit, &
Great Varieties, Dried Beef, Sausages, Etc.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes a Specialty.

Full Line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

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and Sold. HENRY BARNHOUSE, Prop'r

W. P. McCARVER,
Saddle & Harness Maker,

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Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars,
Canned Goods, &c. 175 Test Headlight Oil. Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
I sell at BED-ROCK PRICES. Remember! It costs four times as much to use the
Machine or Slop-Made Work as it does to use Good Goods, which will be admitted
by all sensible men. So remember

The One-Price Store,
which sells Goods to every one at the same and lowest prices, considering the
quality. Please call; am always glad to see you. W. P. McCARVER,
PROPRIETOR UNION MARKET

T. T. BALDWIN. J. T. BALDWIN.

BALDWIN BROS.
BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS

—PROPRIETORS—
IRONTON PLANING MILLS

Keep Constantly on Hand
—A Full Supply of—
BUILDERS MATERIAL

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Frames, Molding, Balusters, Stair-
Work, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTER HAIR.

—In fact, everything required in construction of a building.
Take Contracts for ROCK AND BRICK WORK, and Guarantee Perfect Sat-
isfaction in every respect. Prices warranted to be the Lowest in the Valley.
Give us a call and be convinced.

BALDWIN BROS.

TAKE THE
IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE!

St. Louis, the North and East.

Connections made in Union Depot at St. Louis with through trains Express
Trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo,
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and all principal Eastern cities.

Only One Change of Cars to San
Francisco and the City of Mexico!

Through cars to Galveston, Houston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, San Antonio,
Laredo and El Paso.

Free Reclining Chair Cars to Texarkana

For tickets, sleeping car berths and further information, apply to Company's
nearest agent,
ST. LOUIS,
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H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. P. and T. Agt.

H. M. COLLINS,
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

IRONTON, MO.

NOTICE TO PICNICERS AND EXCURSIONISTS:
Hacks, Spring-Wagons, Single and
Double Buggies; Three-Seated Car-
riages and Two-Seated Carriages, with com-
petent drivers; also, the best of Saddle
Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen can be had
at REASONABLE RATES.

A New Grand Army.

The proceedings of the National Con-
vention of the Farmers' Alliance now
in session are full of hopeful auguries
for the future of the country. Whether
they come from Kansas or from
South Carolina, the farmers stand
shoulder to shoulder and declare that
civil war sectionalism shall be no more.

The patched-seat ex-Confederate from
South Carolina and the sockless Cor-
burrer from Kansas join the "rebel
yell" and "the Union cheer," throw-
ing up their hats together to emphasize
the declaration that the Bloody Shirt
must and shall be buried.

This sort of thing has been said be-
fore, but now it means something.
The farmers of South Carolina meant
something when they rose en masse
and scattered the old Democratic lead-
ers like chaff. The farmers of Kansas
and the West meant something when
they swarmed from their remote farms
to the polls, moving down the old
Bloody Shirt staking politicians as
wheat falls under first-class machinery.

At the new Self-Binding Reeper Trust
which will hereafter be furnished at
McKinley prices.

The Republic long ago saw what
was coming. It advised the Patrons
of the Republic that the farmers of
these States were not to be taken for
fools of themselves; that the Demo-
cratic party did not belong to them;
that the farmers' movement was a
Democratic movement and that if they
got in the way of it they would be run
over. They did get in the way of it,
and were run over most completely
and satisfactorily.

In Kansas, and in the West generally,
the Republic advised the old
Bloody Shirt shakers to shake with
all their might, as if using a last
chance. They shook accordingly, but
the highest pigeon-winged Brahmin
ever cut on the grave of Jeff
Davis, all the articles of treason, all
the singing of "John Brown's Body,"
did not amount to what a Kansas
farmer has left after he has paid his
debts and usury to the Ingalls Farm
Mortgage Company. The farmers
tore down the Bloody Shirt and stamp-
ed on it.

Let them go on, North and South,
East and West. They are doing for
the country what most men do not
do; what no one else can do as well
as they. They are bringing the agri-
cultural States of West and South to-
gether in spite of civil war sectionalism.
The ear-splitting combination of
Kansas cheer and South Carolina yell
which comes from them is to indorse
the declaration that West and South
shall be invited to hold the Plutocracy
in check. Don't be afraid of them.
They mean well, and they mean to
show in action that they mean some-
thing. They may cost us a Democratic
leader here and there, whom we do
not like to spare, but never mind that.
The leader of the Democratic party,
moving along the lines of Democratic prin-
ciple, breaking ranks now and then,
confused in their order of march, but
nevertheless, moving forward, they
straighten against the Democratic party
which has been the country's curse. They
are the country's grand army of peace,
and may God speed their march—Re-
public.

Prosperity in the South.

From the Journal of Agriculture.

In no one thing, outside of her own
boundary is the State of Missouri, or
any of the other great grain and meat
producing States more interested than
in the prosperity of the cotton growing
States south of us. The seven great,
Central Western States, Missouri, Kan-
sas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana,
Ohio, produce grain and stock, far
in excess of their ability to consume. If
they do not find a market for their
surplus in other States or in foreign
lands, farming would be a far less pro-
fitable business than it even now is.
And in order for the States of the South
to be the best markets possible, they
must not only grow profitable crops of
cotton, but must develop their manu-
facturing interests. Readers of the
Journal of Agriculture will be glad to
read the general evidences of prosperity
which are now being made public. We
publish below some figures, showing
the rapid growth of the cotton States
under the influence of the cotton gin
and the condition of indebtedness that
existed a few years after the war.

Especially noteworthy has been, for
instance, the experience of South Car-
olina. In 1860 the taxable value of
property in that State was \$400,000,000,
and the taxes were little less than \$400-
000. In 1871 the taxable value had
shrunk to \$240,000,000, yet the taxes
had risen to \$240,000,000. Throughout
the carpet-bag regime the shrinkage of
property continued, while the expendi-
tures and the State debt increased.
Since 1876 there has been an amazing
change. Instead of a serious sinking
of the State, as in 1872, they were re-
duced to \$106,200 in 1890. Instead of an out-
lay of \$712,200 for legislative expenses,
as in 1871, this item was cut down to
\$42,000 in 1890. The public printing,
which cost \$430,000 in 1872, was done
for \$6,900 in 1878. The interest on the
public debt has been paid, and instead
of six per cent bonds of the State be-
ing sold at thirty cents on the dollar,
the four and a half per cent bonds are
now bringing more than par. More-
over, the counties, towns and school-
districts have now no floating debt,
and all obligations are being promptly
met. As might be expected, the
substitution of thrift and honesty for
profligacy in public business has given
a strong stimulus to the development
of the resources of the State.

Look now at the case of Georgia. In
1868 the State debt was \$5,827,000. At
the end of Governor Bullock's admin-
istration, the debt for which the State
was responsible exceeded \$18,000,000,
and its bonds were no longer market-
able except at ruinous rates. Now the
State bonds bearing four and a half
per cent interest command a premium
of 20 per cent; the taxable property of
the State, which in 1860 had amounted
to \$672,000,000, had fallen in 1870 to
\$226,000,000, but had risen in 1890 to
\$345,000,000, exclusive of railway prop-
erty. It should, also, be borne in
mind, that the school attendance
which in 1870 was but 67,000 white
and 10,000 colored, had increased by
1888 to 200,000 white and 120,000 col-
ored.

The history of Alabama has been
similar, and with the experience of
Georgia and Alabama may be compiled
that of Arkansas, for which interest-
ing data are accessible. Perhaps how-
ever, the most striking exhibition of

prostration and recovery has been
made by Louisiana. In 1868, the
bonded debt of this State amounted to
only \$6,771,000, and the floating debt
to less than \$2,000,000. By the close
of the carpet-bag regime the State
debt had been increased more than
\$10,000,000, and the municipal debt of
New Orleans about \$12,000,000. The
assessed value of property in Louisi-
ana, which in 1868 had been \$246,000-
000, had fallen at the end of eight
years of misgovernment to \$136,000,000.
It has been since steadily advanced
and has now regained the level
of twenty-two years ago, being up-
ward of \$225,000,000 in 1889.

What has here been said of Louisi-
ana and States above specified, may,
with some modifications, be applied to
the whole South. A marked index
of the industrial and commercial
revival of the whole section may be
found in a comparison of the Southern
with the Northern and Western States,
as regards the increase in the number
and capital of banks during the ten
years preceding 1889. The increase in
the number of banks was, for the North
and West, thirty-seven per cent, but
for the South, only one hundred and
four per cent. The increase in aggre-
gate capital was for the former sections
nineteen per cent; for the latter sec-
tion one hundred and twenty-five per
cent. These figures, taken in connec-
tion with the other statistics here
collected, tell a story of recovery and
progress which is without a parallel in
modern history.

The Revolution of 1890.

The completeness of the popular re-
volution against the party in power
can't be appreciated without analyzing the
vote in comparison with the former
votes of the revolutionized States.
The assumption of the organs of the
defeated party that this is an off year
and that the vote is light, is exploded
by the fact that there never was so
large a vote polled in any year in the
history of the country, and the Re-
publican vote is obviously diminished
not only by stay-at-homes, but by
scores of thousands voting the Demo-
cratic ticket.

The Northern States which elected
Congressmen on the 4th of November
gave, in round numbers, 410,000 Re-
publican majority for Congress in 1888,
and the same States gave, in round
numbers, 200,000 Democratic majority
in 1890. Of these States only Idaho,
Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Ohio and Pennsylvania gave Republi-
can majorities this year, and four of
the six States thus voting elected five
Congressmen. Ohio gave only 11,000
Republican majority, being about half
the full party strength, and Pennsylv-
ania gave 37,000. The only impor-
tant States in the Electoral College of
the whole North which voted in No-
vember in favor of the policy of head-
inistration, are Pennsylvania and
Ohio, and Pennsylvania elected a Demo-
cratic Governor and Ohio elected a
Democratic delegation to Congress.

The impressive lesson of the late
elections in the election of members of
Congress in the North is in the fact
that the Northern States which gave
410,000 Republican majority in 1888
gave 200,000 Democratic majority in
1890; a change of over 600,000 in the
popular vote and a change that is a
more sweeping revolution than has
ever before been accomplished in the
history of American politics. Should
not these facts teach the party leaders
in the present Congress that high taxes,
bewildering profligacy and the policy
of Force must be fatal to any party
supremacy?

It is simply begging the question to
offer the excuse that the eruption of
the Farmers' Alliance uprooted parties
and caused the revolution. The Farm-
ers' Alliance, the Union Labor, the
Wheelmen and all the other forms of
organization the revolt assumed, all
started on the platform of Tariff Re-
form and the reduction of the taxes
was the slogan that inspired
them to united effort. The fact there
was not a single Democratic candidate
for Congress defeated before the people
in a Democratic district by the Farm-
ers' Alliance, or by any of the other
anti-tax movements, in either the
North or the South, conclusively proves
that all these elements are in unity on
the vital principle of the tariff, and
into organized political action; and that
vital principle will force cohesion in
one form or another until monopoly
taxes are entirely eliminated from our
political system.

And all of these different factors in
the late revolution are equally united
against national profligacy and against
Force legislation of every type. The
people who revolt against excessive
taxes logically revolt against the pro-
fligate waste of public revenues; and
they as logically revolt against govern-
ment by force because such legislation
is always revolutionary, demoralizing
and the precursor of national bank-
ruptcy. In short, there is only one ex-
planation of the revolution that has
thrown two-thirds of the Electoral vote
of the North against the party in pow-
er. It is a revolution against the mon-
opoly greed portrayed in the McKin-
ley tariff; against the profligacy that
has caused the first Treasury deficit
since the war, and against the resort
to the policy of Force to legalize
election frauds and maintain power against
the popular will. If the present lead-
ers in Congress don't so understand the
lesson, it will be repeated to them with
increased emphasis in 1892.—Philadel-
phia Times.

JOB-WORK.

The REGISTER'S facilities for doing job-
work are unsurpassed in Southeast Missouri
and return out the best of work, such as

POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS,
STATEMENTS,

Envelopes, Cards, Dodgers,
BRIEFS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.,

AT LOW PRICES.

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